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Vol II No 111

10 June 1985

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FRG PAPER ON POISON GAS PRODUCTION IN EAST BLOC

DW100953 Hamburg BILD in German 10 Jun 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Where the East Bloc Produces Poison Gas"]

[Text] According to findings by the West the East bloc is intensifying the production of chemical warfare agents. After the USSR, the most important producer is the PPR. A poison gas factory operated by the military is located in Komorovo near Ostrow Mazowiecka. There are also two additional chemical warfare agents factories in the PPR.

In the "GDR," poison gas is produced -- under Soviet supervision -- in the Kapen VEB chemical plant located in the Sollnitz state forest near Dessau.

The CSSR produces poison gas independently in Zemianske Kostolany in a partly subterranean factory. Raw materials are supplied by the Wilhelm Pieck chemical plants in Novaky.

There are also indications that chemical warfare agents are being produced in Hungary at the Sajobabony chemical plants.

Romania produces nerve gas in a small factory in Oradea. In addition, there is a testing installation in Bucharest.

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU041627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/6/1985 -- The 44th meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission for Collaboration in the Food Industry was held in Bucharest over May 29-31, 1985. Attending were delegates of the CMEA member countries and of Yugoslavia. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen attended as observers. To solve the major problems of collaboration in material production, economic and technical-scientific cooperation, which derive from the resolutions of the economic summit conference of the CMEA countries, the commission agree that action should be taken for the further development and improvement of collaboration in the food industry, and examined the stage in the implementation of complex measures of collaboration for a better supply of the population in the CMEA countries with foodstuffs. It was stressed that as part of mutual collaboration a series of experimental-industrial models were elaborated of highly productive automation and technological lines. The commission agreed that the validity of some of the specialization and cooperation conventions be extended, and exchanged experience in various spheres of the food production.

CEMA COMPUTER COOPERATION SESSION OPENS

AU041627 Sofia BTA in English 1316 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Pleven, June 4 (BTA) -- At the 17th session of the council of the authorized [as received] from the CEMA member countries in the development and introduction of mathematical methods and computer equipment in agriculture which started here today there are representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The session will discuss issues of the planning and prognostication of agricultural production, the perfecting of management and the use of computer equipment.

CONTACT RESUMED WITH UK TO SETTLE DISPUTE

AU091340 Paris AFP in English 1318 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] London, June 9 (AFP) -- Britain and Albania have resumed official contacts aimed at settling a 39-year-old dispute, the Foreign Office here said today.

Officials have been meeting periodically in recent months, and the meetings began before the death in April of Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, a foreign office spokesman said.

"We are ready to restore relations whenever Tirana wishes," the spokesman added, but gave no further details.

The Foreign Office announcement came after THE SUNDAY TIMES newspaper reported that Tirana wanted to recover a large quantity of gold, estimated to be worth around 39 million dollars, that was impounded by Britain in 1946.

The gold was seized to pressure Albania into paying compensation for two British destroyers that hit mines off the Albanian coast a year after World War II. Albania broke off diplomatic relations with Britain after the seizure.

Albania and Cambodia are the only countries with which London does not have diplomatic ties.

ATA CITES TANJUG ON SFRY ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU091441 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 9/ATA/ -- A report by Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, pointed out that the policy of economic stabilization is not being implemented and we [as received] are still far from objectives set for this year. The analysis lead to conclusion that there is not sufficient unity and determination to carry out the tasks agreed upon and that even the answer to the main question is still missing -- how such an unfavourable situation is to be changed. This, TANJUG stressed, was not done either, by the participants in the meeting organised on this problem in the federative conference of Socialist League of Working People of Yugoslavia, in which many representatives of the organs and organisations of the federation and all the representatives of the republic and regional conferences of Socialist League of Working People of Yugoslavia took part.

The aim of the organizaers of this meeting, the said news agency stressed, was not to give a picture of the situation but to discuss upon unsolved problems and ways to settle them. Although there was ample presentation of the situation, nothing was said about the way to solve the problems. The contributions underlined that social problems in Serbia are aggravating and that everybody is dissatisfied, from the worker to the specialist, and no talk can be made about the stabilization of the economy in the conditions of the rise of prices and inflation. In Kosovo the financial difficulties are increasing by each day and there are no means to protect the standard of living.

In Vojvodina the realisation of stabilization program is continuously examined but the results are still missing: Production is falling, losses are increasing, while two or three weeks before grain harvesting the means for its gathering have not been ensured yet.

In Slovenia the biggest problem is inflation, which has surpassed the Yugoslav average. During the last three months the losses in the economy of Montenegro are estimated at 530 billion dinars whilst for the entire last year these losses were "only" 450 billion dinars. The measures for the protection of standard of living in this republic have not been implemented. In Bosnia and Hercegovina the political situation now is much more unfavourable than at the beginning of the year and the main cause lies with the uncontrolled rise of the prices of mass consumer goods and communal services. In Croatia one cannot talk any more about stagnation but about recession. In Macedonia the financial difficulties and unemployment predominate and the worst thing about them is that no possibility exists to solve these problems.

After all that was said in the meeting, TANJUG underlined, one of the speakers asked what was the need for these discussions when the results in the economic activity are increasingly negative. Nothing was done even after the conclusion of the CC of LCY on inflation and the same thing is happening also in regard to the decision of the federative executive committee on the problem of prices in the meeting.

It was admitted that the economic difficulties have become greater as a result of huge debts and that last year alone the economy paid 80 billion dinars for interest rates. The conclusions of the meeting emphasized that fictive incomes can only bring about a fictive development.

AGCA 7 JUNE TESTIMONY CALLED SLANDEROUS

AU081417 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 8 Jun 85

["Agca Gets Entangled in His Own Lies" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, June 8 (BTA correspondent) -- Yesterday's questioning of the Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca repeatedly drew vociferous reactions in Rome's courtroom, where the trial in the attempted murder of Pope John Paul II has been going on for a second week now.

Even before yesterday's hearing was opened, without being called to testify, the assassin reeled off his latest slander. Staring at the TV cameras, he said that he had received a letter from Bulgaria's prosecutor general in which the Bulgarian state allegedly threatened him with a death sentence. The cheap stunt, intended to supply the Western press with scoop headlines, miscarried. Answering the questions of dozens of journalists, the Bulgarian legal advisers, lawyer Aleksandur Dospevski and Investigating Magistrate Yordan Ormankov, refuted the slanderer. Agca had not received and could not have received any letters from the Bulgarian Prosecutor General's Office.

In reality, Bulgaria has completed the preliminary inquiry into the slanderous allegations by Mehmet Ali Agca to the effect that Bulgarian nationals have been involved in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II. The investigation material and the report of the chief investigation department have been submitted to the Sofia City Prosecutor's Office, the Bulgarian jurists indicated.

In view of the impossibility to make the defendant answer concrete questions, Court President Dr Severino Santiapichi changed his strategy: He let him describe his actions following his 1979 escape from the Turkish military prison. Sticking to his longtime technique, the terrorist recited a mass of unverifiable allegations, half-truths, lies and propaganda falsification which had nothing to do with the trial. In everything he said, however, he did not make any reference to persons and events proving that on Bulgarian territory he had ever met with Bulgarian citizens to discuss some plot against the supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. In other words, the terrorist made no mention about the so-called Bulgarian connection, the thesis on which Italy had been building a years-long investigation which led to this trial where a proven and convicted assassin is the star and only witness for the prosecution seeking convictions for these innocent Bulgarian subjects.

Worse still, he refused to answer the questions of the presiding judge. Here is, by the way, part of the absurd dialogue:

President: You must answer my concrete question. You have told the investigating magistrate that in Bulgaria you had discussed the plot to assassinate the pope. Is that true or not?

Agca: I can't answer.

President: You contend that in Bulgaria you have had contacts with certain people. What is more, you have stated it on numerous occasions before the investigating magistrate. Have you told the truth?

Agca: I have told many truths, but there have been also a lot of fictions...

This necessitated the morning session to be adjourned for the afternoon. But the second session did not bring any change either. A statement by the assailant who got entangled in his own lies evoked a sharp and simultaneous reaction from lawyers Giuseppe Consolo, Adolfo Larussa and Domenico Martelli, who accused the criminal of contempt of court. After the session was declared closed, the proponents of the "Bulgarian connection" theory left the courtroom in unconcealed disappointment.

This hard day in court showed that the investigation should have done its job better and more diligently before crediting the slanders of the neofascist terrorist and arraigning three innocent Bulgarians. In addition, the criminal persists in his open disrespect for the legal institutions. But while this show which beggars any juridical or humane description is going on, the unjustly accused Sergey Antonov remains shut up in a barred defendants' cage in the same courtroom.

EXPULSION OF BTA CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY NOTED

AU071829 Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 7 Jun 85

["Unfounded Decision" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA) -- Reports from Ankara say that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey has notified the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria of its decision to discontinue the activities of the correspondent of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY in Turkey. This decision is motivated by the contention that the Bulgarian side allegedly refuses to admit a correspondent of the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY to Bulgaria.

This allegation does not correspond to the truth. Our side has repeatedly and officially expressed its support for the cooperation agreements in force between the BTA and the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY, including an approval of the opening of a correspondent's bureau of the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY in Sofia. And if this is still not realized, there is a reason of procedural nature, of which the Turkish side has been promptly notified. The removal of this obstacle lies within the competence of the Turkish institutions.

In spite of all this, today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey has released a decision under which the BTA correspondent is to leave Turkey at a week's notice. This unilateral act is not just a violation of the cooperation agreement concluded between the two agencies, but it also comes as the latest move in the campaign kept up by certain quarters in Turkey who seek to achieve a deterioration in the Bulgaro-Turkish good-neighbor relations. This act is in complete contradiction with the spirit and the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM USSR, MET BY OFFICIALS

AU071515 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1500 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] On 7 June Comrade Todor Zhivkov returned from Moscow. He had made a friendly working visit to the USSR. Before that our first party and state leader had visited Japan, and led a party-state delegation on official and friendly visits to the DPRK and Mongolia.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was greeted by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretaries, deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and other officials.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE PAPANDREOU

AU071200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram with most sincere congratulations to Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, on the occasion of his appointment to this high-ranking post.

The telegram expresses confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the traditional atmosphere of good-neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation in full conformity with the interests of the Bulgarian and Greek peoples, and as a common contribution to the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, as well as throughout the world.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 26 MAY-8 JUNE REPORTED

AU021941 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 26 May to 2 June, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast given in parentheses):

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended the opening of a new Culture Club at Kozloduy (1930 GMT 27 May).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture, attended a Sofia city cultural conference (1730 GMT, 31 May).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, met in Turgovishte with representatives of the local Komsomol organization on the occasion of the VE-day anniversary (1930 GMT 1 Jun). He also attended a meeting in Turgovishte marking 2 June, Botev Day (1500 GMT 2 Jun).

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 2 to 8 June, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast given in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as chairman of the Committee of Culture, attended the opening of the international architecture biennial "Interarkh-85" in Sofia and delivered a brief opening address (0900 GMT 3 Jun). Yordanov also attended the opening of the Hungarian Culture Days at the Sofia Opera House (1930 GMT 3 Jun).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended the celebration of the 60th anniversary of polytechnical education in Bulgaria at an official ceremony in Sofia (1730 GMT 5 Jun).

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of machine-building industry, and Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a reception at the Swedish Embassy given on the occasion of the national holiday of Sweden (1930 GMT 6 Jun).

HUSAK ADDRESSES TU SESSION ON PAST, FUTURE GOALS

AU071423 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 85 p 1

["From the speech of Comrade Gustav Husak," head of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR National Front Central Committee, and CSSR Government delegation at the 4 June session of the Central Trade Union Council in honor of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the united Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Prague]

[Text] Comrade Husak began his speech by cordially greeting the participants in the festive session of the Central Trade Union Council and the members of our entire, more than 7-million-strong trade union organization on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government; in the name of the attending delegation; and in his own name.

Comrade Husak stated further: Comrade Hoffmann has aptly appraised the trade union's work during the past 40 years; the circumstances in which they emerged; the phases which they passed through in their development; and the results achieved by them. The leadership of the CPCZ and of our state greatly respects the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH]. It has emphatically contributed to all that has been achieved in the past 40 years in the socialist construction of our fatherland and in its economic, social, and cultural development. Our sincere gratitude is above all due both to preceding generations of trade union members and to present ROH workers and members, for the great work they accomplished in the past and are accomplishing today for the benefit of socialism and the working man.

Comrade Husak then dealt with the topical tasks of the trade union movement. He stressed that it is playing an extremely important role in our society and will play this role in the future. Both in assessing results and in formulating tasks, the Marxist-Leninist approach demands that we see not only the positive aspects prevailing in our work and life, but that we also sharply view the weaknesses in the work of individuals and collectives. It is only in this way that we can work out reliable ways for our further progress.

In connection with issues of our further progress, Comrade Husak spoke of the friendly visit he made a few days ago to the USSR. He appraised the cordial, friendly, and truly fraternal reception accorded him by the leading Soviet personalities and the working people of Moscow. He stressed that his negotiations with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, were held in the spirit of full unity of views. "On the present occasion I want to convey to all Czechoslovak working people the comradely greetings and wishes of further success from the top party and state representatives of the USSR," Comrade Husak said.

He pointed out that the CPSU places extraordinary emphasis on accelerating scientific-technological and socioeconomic development in order to introduce, metaphorically speaking, a new spirit and life into the activity of economic and social bodies and organizations, and in order to eliminate more energetically the shortcomings hindering more rapid progress.

The USSR also devotes great and primary attention to the intensification of economic contacts of cooperation and specialization with the CSSR and other socialist countries. This is also expressed by the Program of Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR Until the Year 2000, which we signed in Moscow. This program's extraordinary significance lies in the fact that it strikingly enhances the long-term certainties of our development.

All these issues are facing us with the fullest urgency, Comrade Husak stated. We will soon hold a CPCZ Central Committee session which will decide on the convening of the 17th congress and outline the programmatic orientation of its preparation. We have achieved a high economic, social, and cultural standard; but we cannot be satisfied with this. The new phase of development demands accelerated progress in the decisive spheres of economy, science, and technology; a further activation of work pursued by the party, trade unions, and other social organizations, and an improvement of the quality and efficacy of work in all areas.

On the whole things are going well; but it is both possible and necessary to improve the work of every working person, of every worker, technician, and political and economic worker. This does not mean more drudgery, but everyone must grasp why it is necessary to work better; an honest approach to work and responsibility for its quality must assert itself everywhere. This requires resolute action against various abuses, against tolerance for parasitism, slovenliness, and other seemingly small disorders which as an aggregate are causing considerable damage and losses to the entire society. Party, trade union, state, and economic bodies and organizations must strengthen their struggle against all negative phenomena. One must demand honest work for honest money. Honest work must find appreciation everywhere; on the other hand, bad work must be punished. It is also the trade union's great task to aid this. The great majority of people are working conscientiously. Therefore, it is even more justified and imperative to demand such work from everybody.

This is also a way of making better use of the large amount of resources at our disposal, and also a way to achieve greater production, particularly of better quality products, by the individual sectors and enterprises with the facilities and manpower at their disposal. We could achieve a striking step forward even without further investments and means in a number of sectors provided the tasks are consistently fulfilled in all places, the working hours fully utilized, and proper control carried out.

Our socialist society, which is striving to enable people to live a good and satisfying life even under the present complicated conditions, must strive to develop creative work and creative thinking, to push through in practice new paths of development, and to make better use of material and spiritual resources. The revolutionary trade unions have successfully fulfilled their mission in the fight against capitalism and for enthroning the people's power and building socialism. Today we are concerned with a task that is no less revolutionary -- ensuring the further socioeconomic progress of society. We can live only by our own work; we can live well only by working well. We must consolidate this morale in society's consciousness.

We can look to the future with optimism; but it is also necessary to clearly see the obstacles that are hampering us and that we must overcome in order to ensure in the future a calm and successful development of our fatherland from the international and domestic-political point of view. Without this we cannot succeed in asserting ourselves in competition with the world. It is necessary to introduce new enthusiasm, new energy in resolving the current tasks into the work of all sectors and social organizations and the trade union movement; we must lead the people toward a conscious understanding of contemporary demands and toward the determination to fight for them; this corresponds to the revolutionary tradition of our trade union movement.

We must also know how to enlist the younger generations for this struggle. They will carry further the economic, scientific, and spiritual development of our society in the coming year; and we must generally devote increased attention to the political, professional, and moral preparation of the young generation.

Comrade Husak concluded by wishing that the ROH's work increasingly contribute to the progress of our country, for the benefit of our people. At the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the ROH was awarded the Order of Victorious February in recognition of the trade unions' contribution to the fight for the victory of the working people and in building socialism.

SENTENCES PASSED IN BRATISLAVA SPECULATORS TRIAL

AU071414 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 29 May on page 4 carries a 3,400-word article by Stefan Kysucky entitled "They Had Sown Greed and Reaped Sentences," dealing with a recently concluded trial of a large group of currency speculators in Bratislava. On 5 June on page 4, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak carries a 1,500-word follow-up item, signed "KS," containing statements by representatives of the prosecution at the trial, in which they comment on the gravity and implications of the case.

Kysucky opens the first Bratislava PRAVDA article by saying that recently the Supreme Court of the SR of Slovakia concluded, by upholding the sentences, a trial of 41 perpetrators of an "exceptionally grave and extensive criminal activity" consisting of a "series of carefully thought-out actions against the national economy." Ten other persons implicated in the case, Kysucky says, will be tried separately.

The author then outlines the nature and scope of the defendants' activity. He says that over a period of 5 years the group, which was headed by Ivan Bielik, now a pensioner, engaged in illegal purchases of foreign currency from Czechoslovak citizens and foreigners and in "speculation" with this currency. All in all, Kysucky says, Bielik and his wife managed to "get hold of" 806,000 Deutsche marks, U.S. \$102,406, 2.9 million Austrian schillings, 27,620 Swiss francs, and a host of other currencies worth a total of Kcs3.2 million "valuta crowns," which they purchased mostly from waiters or other employees of international hotels in Bratislava. Bielik and his accomplices converted parts of the foreign currency into Tuzex vouchers, which they then sold to Czechoslovak citizens in Bratislava and elsewhere in Slovakia. In this way, they reportedly made a net profit of Kcs2,170,431.

The second aspect of the racketeers' criminal activity, Kysucky says, consisted of their illicit use of a regulation that permits Czechoslovak artists and other employees who save hard currency earned abroad to a special 20-percent bonus when they offer this currency for sale to the Czechoslovak commercial bank. Working for Bielik, several employees of Slovkoncert, an organization in charge of cultural exchanges, and a number of Slovak artists compiled lists of performers who had recently returned from tours abroad and, without their knowledge, sold to the bank their "extra" earnings, thereby whitewashing Bielik's illegally obtained hard currency and qualifying for the 20-percent bonus. Among the artists implicated in the case, Kysucky mentions opera singer Stefan Janci, soloist of the Slovak National Theater; musicians Bela Vizvari, Ludovit Zsiros, Julius Csabi, and Ferdinand Kmet; magician Stefan Sarkozy; and several members of the Kosice State Theater, including Jozef Kraus, member of the theater's ballet ensemble; Anton Grega, "head of department" in the Kosice theater; and Stanislav Martis, artistic director of the theater's opera ensemble. According to Kysucky, the group sold to the bank a total of DM150,000 and almost 1.2 million Austrian schillings in this way and received an undeserved bonus of more than Kcs505,000.

Some of the foreign currency was also transferred to Hungary. With the "direct help" of Karel Ciprusz, a customs official, Bielik reportedly transferred to Hungary a total of 1,849,177 forints, which he deposited in local banks. According to Kysucky, another customs official involved in the case was Jaroslav Patek, who received a bribe of Kcs12,600 to enable the transfer of 17 kg of silver to Austria. Both customs officials are said to have been sentenced in the meantime.

Speaking about the other sentences passed at the trial, Kysucky says that Ivan Bielik was sentenced to 10 years of "deprivation of freedom," which is the upper limit for offenses of this type, with the other defendants receiving sentences between 1.5 and 8 years. In a number of cases the court also applied the penalties of "forfeiture of property" and "ban on activity" as well as fines.

Kysucky concludes the article by saying: "A sad chapter in our life has ended. People, the overwhelming majority of whom received a very good evaluation at their place of work or residence, allowed themselves to be tempted by mammon, not out of necessity or mischief, but out of greed, out of the craving to have more, many times more, than they rightly deserved. They all received the sentence that is due them."

Commenting on the trial in the Bratislava PRAVDA article of 5 June, representatives of the prosecution first draw attention to the unusual scale of the case. For example, Jan Mihal, chairman of the Supreme Court Senate of the SR of Slovakia, says that although he has already had to deal with similar cases "such as the trial in several cities of employees of the scrap metal branch of the Recyclable Waste Enterprise" or the "criminal activity in the communal services enterprise in Senec," the Bielik case was unprecedented as far as the number of defendants is concerned. Lubomir Hudak, chairman of the Bratislava City Court Senate, confirms that this was the "most extensive" case of his career "although at the beginning of the seventies the courts dealt with gigantic affairs, such as the Mercedes or mercury affairs."

Asked what she thought was the "most reprehensible" aspect of the case, Viera Bartkova, senior prosecutor in Bratislava, said: "The striking thing is that the main organizer did not even have to try hard to enlist his accomplices. During the main proceedings he said that no one ever refused to cooperate. On the contrary, many people would seek him out. This was the case, for example, of the musicians who spent all the foreign currency they had earned and wanted to get the 20-percent bonus, or of people who, when traveling abroad, deemed the amount of foreign currency allocated to them too low. No one had any qualms about acting against the law."

Speaking about lessons to be learned from the case, all representatives of the prosecution stress the need for tighter control measures. Bartkova says, for example: "Managers and supervisors of international hotels, Slovkoncert, foreign trade enterprises, and other organizations should think about deepening control activity and in general about measures that would render similar activities impossible in the future. After all, it is the property of all of us that is at stake."

CPCZ'S HAMAN, PZPR OFFICIAL DISCUSS ENERGY

LD072048 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Today in Prague Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, received a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Henryk Pucilowski, deputy head of a department of the party's Central Committee. In a comradely conversation they exchanged experiences concerning the activity of party organs and organizations in securing the development of the fuels and energy resources, in particular the coal industry and the building of nuclear power stations.

CPCZ DELEGATION MEETS LUXEMBOURG PARTY LEADERS

LD081033 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Michal Stefanak, director of a party Central Committee department, met in Luxembourg with Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. The two representatives informed one another of the current activity of their respective parties. The meeting confirmed the full agreement of standpoints of the two sides on questions of the struggle for peace, detente, and social progress in the world. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation met yesterday with (Beno Fajoto) and other officials of this party.

The party's Central Committee delegation led by Michal Stefanak then left for home.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES MEET BELGIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD071104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of CSSR Federal Assembly deputies, led by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union, met yesterday with Belgian deputies. Their lively exchange of views concerned topical questions of international relations and cooperation among parliaments in the effort to preserve peace and achieve disarmament and constructive cooperation between nations. The two sides support the continuation of parliamentary contacts between the two countries as well as joint efforts to deepen mutual cooperation.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING AMBASSADORS -- Klaus Meyer, ambassador of the FRG, and Humberto Avila Mora, ambassador of Colombia, concluded their diplomatic tours of duty and left the CSSR on 31 May. They were seen off by Jan Fidler, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 85 p 3 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED -- Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Zdenek Pulec CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Suriname. At the same time he decided to recall Antonin Fornusek from that post [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 85 p 1 AU]

HONECKER ON GDR ROLE IN EUROPE; FRG TIES VIEWED

LD071742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1226 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The leading French newspaper LE MONDE published in its Friday afternoon edition an interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, by the editor in chief, Daniel Vernet. The interview has the following text:

Vernet: Mr Chairman, a government chief of one of the three major Western powers is coming to the GDR for the first time. How do you assess this visit? What are your political and economic expectations of it?

Honecker: I look forward to the visit by Prime Minister Fabius with great interest. It is a visible expression of the high level of relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and France.

This gratifying development is derived from the political will on both sides, proceeding from respect for the realities in Europe, to direct bilateral activities towards developing cooperative, trusting relations. This makes them a factor for stability and calculability in Europe and lends them weight in the preservation of peace and the solution of the vital questions of mankind.

Vernet: You mention respect for the realities that exist in Europe, but at the Bonn summit meeting the seven Western state and government heads stated: "We strive for a peace in Europe in which the German people are reunified through peaceful self-determination."

Honecker: This statement is a ritual. None of the heads of state gathered in Bonn can overlook the realities that emerged after World War II. Most of them have no interest whatever in a pan-German state reemerging in Europe. This is shown by numerous examples. After all one of your most well-known writers said: "I love Germany so much that I'm glad there are two of them." The world has had enough German Reichs. We are not particularly concerned about that statement.

Vernet: Do you think the visit by Laurent Fabius signifies a recognition of East Berlin as the capital of the GDR, while the Quadripartite Agreement recognizes the responsibility of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and France for the whole of Berlin?

Honecker: We have no intention of discussing the interpretation of the Quadripartite Agreement. We proceed from the basis that there are various interpretations. The agreement made possible a transformation of the situation in the heart of Europe. But believe someone who knows -- the word "Berlin" does not figure in it. The Quadripartite Agreement concerns the Western sectors of Berlin. Otherwise there would have been no agreement. It therefore exclusively contains regulations for Berlin (West) that have incidentally proved to be advantageous for West Berlin. Its conclusion, the outcome of joint action by the four powers, gave the world new hope. We are in favor of total adherence to and application of this agreement, and we are doing everything to ensure that it functions. This demonstrates the GDR's constructive policy.

Vernet: It was said in the seventies that Berlin is a barometer for detente. Do you think that relations between the two German states should merely reflect the state of East-West relations or that the FRG and GDR can in some way or another point the way?

Honecker: Good relations between the GDR and FRG would have a positive influence on the international situation. But we guard against overestimating them.

Important questions have to be solved. The Geneva negotiations between the USSR and United States will influence the international climate.

A militarization of space will prevent any limitation of nuclear and other weapons on earth. We are therefore in favor of a moratorium on the development of offensive weapons in space and a freeze on strategic offensive weapons on both sides for the entire duration of the negotiations in order to create the necessary preconditions for the success of the latter.

Vernet: Will you pay the visit to the FRG that you were unable to carry out last year?

Honecker: This is not at present a topical question in GDR-FRG relations. The visit will take place when both sides consider it expedient both for the development of their relations and for the creation of an improved international climate.

We do not want our neighbors to be worried by the trauma that the two German states might unite.

One should not forget that the two states have different social orders and belong to different alliances. An important element of relations between the two German states is the joint statement signed by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and myself on the inviolability of the frontiers of all states in Europe, respect for territorial integrity, and the preservation of peace. Unfortunately this statement is not always respected in the FRG and some people continue to speak of a Germany within the borders of 1937. These are dangerous dreams.

Vernet: In your opinion, does the shared responsibility for the preservation of peace in Europe, which you and Federal Chancellor Kohl have attributed to the two German states, include concerted action by the GDR and the FRG and what form could this take?

Honecker: Their shared responsibility lies in working actively for peace, arms limitation, and disarmament so that war will never again emanate from German soil. They owe this to the European peoples.

We note with great concern that the transformation of the FRG into a launching pad for nuclear medium-range missiles -- just to mention one issue -- creates a serious threat to peace. This runs counter to the assurance that war will never again emanate from German soil. Added to this is the fact that the FRG's participation in U.S. plans for space militarization would have further serious consequences for peace and the political climate in Europe.

The GDR and FRG have numerous possibilities for demonstrating their desire for peace through deeds. For example, it would be in line with shared responsibility if the FRG, like the GDR, were to support a nuclear weapons freeze, a ban on the militarization of space, zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe, and a treaty on the renunciation of force. I recall the proposal put forward by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme to create a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons across an area totaling 300 kilometers on both sides of the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The GDR has supported this proposal and has, moreover, stated its willingness to make its entire territory available for such a zone. Unfortunately, it was rejected by the FRG and other NATO states.

As far as we are concerned, we are still willing to take any "concerted" action that leads to concrete disarmament steps and thus to strengthening peace on the basis of equality and equal security.

Vernet: What, in your view, do Germans on both sides of the Elbe have in common?

Honecker: For over 35 years Germans on either side of the Elbe and Werra have been living in two independent, sovereign states with different social orders which belong to different alliances. The existence of the two states is an important, indispensable element of the European postwar order and of its stability.

Proceeding from this, relations between the GDR and FRG can only be relations of peaceful coexistence based on international law. If you want to talk about a "shared basis" it is the interest of the citizens of the GDR and of the FRG in preserving peace in the center of Europe, in a peaceful future for them and their children.

Vernet: In the West, and particularly in France, the Berlin Wall is the first thing one associates with the GDR. Can you conceive of a situation in Europe which would permit the dismantling of the wall?

Honecker: As you know, there was no wall either in Berlin or on the border with the FRG prior to 13 August 1961. This situation was exploited to plunder the GDR. If the causes that led to building the wall disappear, the wall will also disappear. As long as the causes exist, the wall will remain. The existence of this controlled border brought about a situation in Europe that subsequently made possible the Helsinki Conference. The stability created by the existence of the wall led to recognition of the two German states and finally to the CSCE. We believe that this process of detente must be revived. This would benefit all people, including those in France and the GDR. In any case, the type of border controls used falls within the sovereignty of every single state.

Vernet: Do you think that the division of Europe can be overcome some day?

Honecker: Of course we are in favor of the blocs being discontinued. We restated this at the summit meeting of the socialist countries, but unfortunately the conditions for this do not exist. We therefore had to extend the Warsaw Pact for a further 30 years. We want a Europe of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, regardless of the different social orders.

Vernet: Do you consider Mr Gorbachev's assumption of office in Moscow as contributing to detente in East-West relations and improved relations between the two German states?

Honecker: During my recent visit to Moscow I had an opportunity to have an intensive exchange of views with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I can assure you that the USSR will continue its consistent policy of peace preservation and detente. This is evidenced by the constructive proposals Mikhail Gorbachev submitted recently: a moratorium on the creation of offensive space weapons and a freeze on strategic offensive weapons by both sides for the entire duration of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States, an end to stationing U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and the corresponding countermeasures. Moreover, the USSR has called on all nuclear powers to introduce a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which should be in force until the conclusion of a treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Its unilateral halt to the stationing of medium-range missiles until November is also a practical example of genuine efforts by the USSR to ease the situation.

Vernet: Could Europe make a special contribution to this detente?

Honecker: Of course. But much depends on relations between the two superpowers. An important contribution on Europe's part could be to prevent the militarization of space and liquidate weapons on earth.

President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative represents a great threat to all of mankind. Although there is not yet any guarantee that it will be realized, it will unleash a new spiral in the arms race and increase tensions. The French Eureka project is a different matter. I can quite imagine cooperation with Interkosmos, the organization of the socialist countries for the peaceful utilization of outer space. France's scientific and technological potential is considerable, and cooperation in space for peaceful purposes would have a positive influence on international relations. This would be a way of shaping a joint future that would be welcomed by young people throughout the world.

But one must not forget what still remains to be done on earth to continue to counter unemployment, underdevelopment, and hunger and so on in the capitalist countries.

Vernet: Which obstacles must still be overcome in cooperation with France?

Honecker: I do not want to anticipate the results of my talks with Prime Minister Fabius. Much has already been achieved in the development of our political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations. I am nevertheless convinced that we can further intensify cooperation and trade and utilize as yet untapped possibilities for this. The joint objective of doubling the annual volume of bilateral trade by 1990, deepening industrial cooperation, shaping cooperation in third markets more closely has a real foundation. The cultural centers of the two states in Berlin and Paris, as well as other measures of cultural exchange, contribute to a closer acquaintance among our peoples.

Vernet: So everything is running smoothly?

Honecker: All the preconditions exist for doubling trade. We are, for our part, willing in this matter, and I have been told that Paris is also willing. The visit by Mr Fabius, accompanied by numerous industrialists, is taking place at a good time since we are at present preparing our new 5-year plan.

I am convinced that new possibilities for our cooperation are opening up.

NIER PREVIEWS VISIT BY FRENCH PRIME MINISTER

DW092043 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Interview with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier by reporter Albrecht Molle; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Molle] Comrade Minister, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, Laurent Fabius, prime minister of the French Republic, will visit the GDR. What significance must be attributed to this visit in the present situation?

[Nier] The French prime minister's visit to the GDR reflects the endeavors by both states, in view of the tense international situation, to more intensely continue the policy of dialogue and cooperation between states with different social systems. Therefore, the GDR attributes great importance to the first visit by a French prime minister to the GDR. There is no doubt that it will be of importance even beyond its bilateral scope.

The GDR and France play an important role for peace and security as well as for cooperation in Europe. You need only consider the experiences of history and the two states' geographical situation to recognize that significant impulses can emanate from their policy and from their mutual relations in improving the international situation.

It is known that France is a permanent UN Security Council member and one of the three Western signatory powers of the Potsdam Agreement. Concerning its economic potential, France ranks first among the capitalist industrial countries. France's policy is of importance in international relations.

Regardless of the fact that they are members of different alliances, the GDR and France have common interest in the preservation of peace, prevention of the militarization of space, improvement in the situation in Europe and the world, and the strengthening of common sense, realism, and confidence in relations between states with different social systems. Therefore, the problems of safeguarding peace, [words indistinct] of the arms race, the reduction of international tension, and arms limitation and disarmament will certainly constitute the centerpiece of official talks between the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker, and French Prime Minister Fabius.

Problems related to the further deepening of bilateral relations in various areas will also play an important role in the talks. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, cooperation between the GDR and France has continuously developed to both sides' advantage. The balance of the past years is impressive: Political dialogue has been intensified; fruitful cooperation has developed in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields; and the treaty system has been expanded -- all of which makes our relations stable and predictable.

[Molle] Comrade Minister, in view of this positive balance, how would you assess the prospects for the development of GDR-French relations?

[Nier] The GDR will continue to give much attention to the development of constructive, mutually advantageous cooperation with France as a part of East-West relations and as a contribution to the improvement of the climate of the European Continent. There is no doubt that the French prime minister's visit will initiate a new stage in the relations between the two states and peoples. The political dialogue between the two states' leading representatives will be raised to a new level, and we are convinced that it will be continued and expanded in the future.

Trade and economic relations traditionally constitute a cornerstone of our relations. They develop dynamically in the scope of the long-term government agreement of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. For example, it is planned that bilateral trade until 1990 be doubled. Joint projects by GDR factories and French enterprises have proven successful. There are also possibilities to implement joint ventures on third markets. Scientific-technological cooperation has also developed positively. The agreement signed in 1984 between the GDR academy of sciences and the French national scientific research center also offers good prospects.

In the cultural-scientific area, our relations are developing broadly on the basis of the cultural agreement concluded in 1980. Culture, arts, education, universities, professional education, health, physical culture, and sports are fields that should be specially mentioned. The activities of the GDR cultural center in Paris and the French cultural center in Berlin [word indistinct] are enriching cultural exchange between both states.

The forthcoming talks of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, and French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius as well as other meetings undoubtedly will give a new and strong impetus to bilateral relations and open new positive prospects. This will also constitute an important contribution to peace.

[Molle] Thank you very much, Comrade Minister, also on behalf of our listeners.

FDGB, DGB TALKS END WITH 31 MAY JOINT STATEMENT

LD312215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Dusseldorf, 31 May (ADN) -- At a press conference in Dusseldorf today, Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee Harry Tisch, and DGB Deputy Chairman Gustav Fehrenbach, who is standing in for DGB Chairman Ernst Breit during the latter's illness, outlined a joint press statement agreed at the end of the visit by the FDGB delegation to the FRG.

The statement says: The visit centered on official talks with a delegation from the DGB National Executive Committee led by DGB Chairman Ernst Breit. The talks proceeded in a frank and trusting atmosphere. The FDGB and DGB representatives thus continued their constructive dialogue on questions of mutual interest in the trade union representation of interests in differing social orders.

Topics under discussion included in particular the economic and social situation in the two German states, as well as mastering technological developments and questions of environmental protection.

Current questions in international politics were discussed in detail. Despite differing views on some questions of international development, the two delegations stressed that trade unions have no more important task than creating and preserving peace throughout the world.

In this they agreed in noting the great responsibility of the two German states. Ernst Breit and Harry Tisch recalled, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation from the Nazi dictatorship and the end of World War II, the great political obligation of the two German states arising from history. War must never again emanate from German soil.

The political realities and borders in Europe which emerged as a result of World War II must be respected. The task is to resolutely adhere to the policy of detente and to promote and strengthen trust among the people and states of Europe. In this connection with the DGB and FDGB underlined their readiness to expand existing bilateral contacts between the two organizations.

Both delegations welcomed the fact that the United States and the USSR have resumed their negotiations in Geneva on nuclear weapons. They expressed the view that there must be success there in achieving clear reductions in nuclear arms potentials. As a sign of goodwill, both sides should refrain during the course of the negotiations from stationing further nuclear weapons in East and West. The most urgent task of the present time is to end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space.

The delegations believe that the military use of space does not create more security, but exacerbates the arms race. They expect concrete results in this question, too, at the Geneva negotiations. Over and above this, both delegations called for concrete disarmament steps in Europe. They agreed to support all initiatives that aim at a reduction in chemical weapons.

It was also announced at the press conference that Harry Tisch has invited a top DGB delegation to visit the GDR in 1987. The FDGB chairman assessed the visit to the FRG by the delegation led by him as very useful. The dialogue between the two trade union federations has proved itself and will be continued.

The decisive topic of discussion was, in view of the tense international situation, what the strength of the trade unions can do to preserve the peace.

Both sides agreed that it is in the interests of trade unions for relations between the GDR and the FRG to develop further. The basis for this lies in the principles of peaceful coexistence. This includes in the first place what Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl jointly noted in Moscow: that the postwar development of Europe -- and therefore the existence of two German states -- and also the borders of the European states must be respected.

Gustav Fehrenbach stressed that the talks took place in a spirit of perfect harmony and on the basis of mutual trust. There was full agreement on all the political evaluations contained in the concluding statement. It would certainly be of great interest for politicians in both German states to know what the two great federations had to say jointly in the name of their members and of millions of workers and employees on such fundamental questions as the preservation of peace and disarmament. This also applies to such much discussed subjects as the need to respect postwar realities and the assessment of 8 May as a day of liberation from Nazi dictatorship. The FDGB delegation returned to the GDR this afternoon.

PRC MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Met by Wyschofsky

LD081500 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Zhou Jiannin, Chinese minister of machine-building industry, is in the GDR for a several-day visit. He was welcomed today at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Guenther Wyschofsky, the minister for chemical industry and chairman of the GDR side of the joint economic commission. The guest is to hold talks with industry ministers and visit enterprises and institutes.

Visits Cottbus Mines

LD091913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Cottbus, 9 Jun (ADN) -- Zhou Jiannan, PRC minister of machine-building industry, today visited coal and energy enterprises in Cottbus Bezirk. In the large Jaenschwalde opencast mine of the Cottbus Lignite Works, the guest acquainted himself with mining technology from the Takraf Heavy Engineering Combine, which occupies a leading position in the world. The PRC minister of machine building expressed his admiration for the high level of performance of the heavy engineering and industrial construction industries in the GDR.

AXEN, SPD OFFICIALS DISCUSS CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT

LD091938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The expert groups of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive Committee for the preparation of a joint initiative of both parties for creating a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe have met on Sunday for the 2-day of the sixth round of talks in Berlin. The questions, which remain open, on the intended joint initiative to create a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe will be discussed here.

Taking part in the meeting are, from the SED: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental chief in the SED Central Committee; Professor Dr Karl-Heinz Lohs, director of the chemical toxicology research area of the GDR Academy of Sciences; and Karl-Heinz Wagner of the SED Central Committee.

Participants from the SPD were: Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag Group, member of the Executive Committee of the SPD Bundestag Group, and member of the SPD Executive Committee; Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control in the FRG Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Dr Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag Group and member of the SPD Council; and Dr Uwe Stehr, consultant on disarmament and arms control for the SPD Bundestag Group.

INCREASED PRODUCTION, EFFICIENCY IN MAY REPORTED

LD072001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The development of the GDR economy has also been characterized in May by strong dynamism and high efficiency. According to provisional statistical data, national income rose 4.1 percent by the end of May.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries, growth in net production is 8.0 percent. The plan lead was increased to M1.3 billion. This corresponds to 2.5 [as received] daily output. Labor productivity has increased 7.3 percent. Growth in industrial commodity production is 4.4 percent. The plan lead has increased to M2 billion. Costs per M100 of commodity production were reduced by 2.1 percent.

In consumer goods production for the population, the economic plan has been fulfilled at 102 percent. Compared to the previous year, the increase is 4.5 percent. Retail turnover rose 4 percent, and in the case of industrial commodities 5.5 percent. Provision of the population with foodstuffs and industrial commodities ran smoothly. The construction sector made available 82,640 homes through new building and modernization by the end of May; that is 5,290 homes more than the plan envisaged. Thus it was possible, so far this year, to improve living conditions for 248,000 citizens.

With the support of all the bezirke, 9,860 homes have been made available in the GDR capital within the framework of the "FDJ Initiative Berlin." Some 3,835 creche places, 7,242 kindergarten places, 583 classrooms, and 44 school gymnasias were handed over to childrens' and school establishments in the GDR, and, in all, the plan targets were exceeded. Net production in the construction sector rose in all by 9.5 percent, and labor productivity by 9.6 percent.

In agriculture, sales of cattle for slaughter rose compared with the previous year by 7.4 percent, and sales of milk rose by 2.6 percent. For fresh vegetables, 12,688 tons more were purchased than for the same period in 1984. In the food sector, the plan for net production was overfulfilled by M134 million. For sales of raw wood, the plan lead in forestry is 253,000 cubic meters.

The railways have increased goods transport performance for inland traffic in total by 6.3 percent. The collectives of the central youth project "Electrification of Railway Sections" have made available the Waren-Guestrow-Rostock line section 2 weeks ahead of schedule. Thus electric train traffic has commenced passing through from southern bezirke via Berlin up to Rostock.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following growth in net production and labor productivity per working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of commodity production were achieved by the end of May:

	Net Production	Labor Productivity - in percent -	Reduction in Prime Costs
Coal and power	5.1	2.5	0.5
Ore-mining, metallurgy, and potash	10.2	9.5	2.3
Chemical industry	9.9	9.6	1.2
Electrical engineering and electronics	15.7	14.5	4.1
Heavy engineering and industrial construction	11.5	11.4	3.1
Machine-tool and processing machinery	11.9	11.6	2.2
General engineering, agricultural engineering, and vehicle construction	14.1	12.8	2.6
Light industry	8.5	9.2	1.8
Glass and ceramics industry	12.6	12.2	2.5
Bezirk-controlled industry and food industry	11.6	10.8	1.9
Geology	17.7	13.0	3.9

RESULTS OF 8 JUNE ELECTIONS DETAILED, VIEWED

Presidium Issues Communiqué

LD091735 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Geza Foldvari report]

[Text] The press conference for foreign journalists held at the National Election Presidium is still under way in the parliament building. State Secretary Lajos Papp, chairman of the National Election Presidium, is still answering questions and therefore could not join me here by the microphone. However, I have here the official communiqué of the National Election Presidium concerning the combined results of the elections for the National Assembly and council membership. According to this communiqué, the of National Assembly deputies and parish, city, and capital council members took place in a lawful, correct manner yesterday, 8 June.

According to the stipulations of the electoral law, nominees for the National Assembly or for deputy who receive more than half of the valid votes are elected, as long as more than half the electors participate in the voting. Besides the deputy or council member elected in a certain constituency, candidates who receive at least one-quarter of the valid votes become alternate deputies or alternate council members.

The data relating to the national list and to the constituencies differ because on election day those who were absent from their place of residence on a long-term or temporary basis could vote only for the national list.

Altogether 7,728,208 citizens entitled to vote were entered on the electoral list. In the elections for the candidates on the national list 7,265,915, or 94 percent, participated; 7,210,495 votes were valid, that is, 99.2 percent; 55,420 votes were invalid, that is, 0.8 percent.

Every one of the 35 candidates on the national list has been elected deputy.

The number of people entitled to vote in the National Assembly constituencies and local council electoral districts was 7,568,480. Of these, 93.9 percent took part in the election of deputies and councillors. Of the votes cast for the National Assembly deputies, nominated in the individual constituencies, 6,716,387 votes were valid, accounting for 94.6 percent; 5.4 percent were invalid. Of the valid votes, 98.8 percent were cast for the candidates and 1.2 percent against the candidates.

Altogether 307 deputies were elected in the 352 National Assembly constituencies. Another 285 candidates were elected alternate deputies. None of the candidates received the required number of votes for election in 45 National Assembly constituencies. In these constituencies, a second round of elections will be held.

Of the votes cast for councillors, 6,797,822 were valid, accounting for 95.4 percent; 4.6 percent of the votes cast were invalid. Of the valid votes cast, 98.9 percent were cast for the candidates and 1.1 percent of the votes against them. In the 42,734 local council electoral districts, 41,885 councillors and 30,885 alternate councillors were elected. A second round of elections will be held in 849 council electoral districts.

The second round of elections will be held on 22 June in both the National Assembly constituencies and local council electoral districts.

Tomorrow's central dailies will carry the list of those deputies and alternate deputies elected on the national electoral list and in the individual constituencies.

25 Non-PPF Candidates Win

AU100800 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0726 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] At the first Hungarian elections conducted according to the new election regulation on 18 June, the unofficial candidates were able to achieve remarkable success.

According to government officials, 25 of the 71 spontaneously [spontan] nominated candidates against the PPF candidates were successful. Among the prominent losers are former Premier Jeno Fock and former Minister of the Interior Bela Biszku. Run-off elections will be necessary in 45 constituencies.

[Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0500 GMT on 10 June adds the following: "According to official information from Budapest 0.8 percent of the voters voted against party leader Janos Kadar by crossing out his name on the list. The turnout of 93.9 percent was lower than in past elections."]

PPF Head on Results

LD100906 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- The Patriotic People's Front is satisfied with the results of the elections held in Hungary June 8 -- said Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, at an international press conference held Sunday evening [9 June] in Hungary. He termed the experiences of the first practical application of the election law, approved two years ago, as a great political success. In his opinion the high proportion of votes for the national list and the candidates on it (35 political, social, scientific, church and nationality leaders, all of whom were elected) fulfilled the function of plebiscite. The citizens declared their agreement from conviction.

The two or more candidates standing in the National Assembly and local council member constituencies had a close vote, and this indicates that, on the whole, the candidates enjoyed the confidence of the citizens -- said Imre Pozsgay. He pointed out that the balance of the elections will be analyzed by taking into consideration the results of the by-elections to be held on June 22. It can, however, already be stated that only a slight proportion of the non-attendance ratio, and the number of invalid votes or votes against candidates contain political elements. According to Imre Pozsgay, participation was higher than expected, taking into consideration the large numbers of people who left for a long week-end or were abroad. Imre Pozsgay explained the relatively high numbers of invalid votes with the shortcomings of properly informing the voters.

Imre Pozsgay also pointed out that the results of the elections justify the legitimacy of the system, which is queried by only a negligible minority. This is a political guarantee for further developing socialist democracy. He said that the necessity of further developing the election law can already be concluded, in view of the organizational problem that arose in a few cases.

U.S. POSITION ON SALT II AGREEMENT EXAMINED

LD072259 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 7 Jun 85

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program commentary by Istvan Kulcsar]

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration will have to decide on an important issue this weekend: whether the United States should continue to adhere to the rules of the SALT II agreement. According to one of the rules of play between the legislative and the executive powers, Congress and the White House, the President was obliged to brief Congress about this by 1 June, but through his national security adviser he asked for 10 more days. This deadline will expire on Monday.

The question is not whether the United States should cancel the agreement with the USSR, but whether it should continue to adhere to it; for legally, of course, there exists no such agreement. Fortunately, however, in reality it does.

However, at the end of this year this piece of paper without a seal comes to the end of its validity. Even if not a reason in itself, the deadline does serve as an occasion for the United States to reconsider its further adherence to SALT II. The real situation at present is that in a few weeks a new Trident submarine, the Alaska, will be launched, in which 24 intercontinental ballistic missiles will be positioned. With these the United States will be exceeding the maximum number cited in the agreement.

On the other hand, Washington could instead withdraw from circulation and disarm an older-type submarine together with its missiles. Then it would not violate the SALT II agreement. A few missiles obviously make no difference because in the age of overkill capability they in no way upset the approximate strategic balance. Still it is a symbol, and even more than a symbol. It is a basic question of principle whether the United States is willing to stay within the existing limits of the arms race or whether it will step onto the path of acceleration.

As far as one can ascertain from the press reports, two directions have taken shape within the U.S. Administration. Defense Secretary Weinberger favors renouncing SALT II while Secretary of State Shultz and National Security Adviser MacFarlane, have taken a stand on the side of continuing to adhere to it, at least conditionally. The more moderate ones are backing their stances as follows: First, the Senate has officially asked the President not to cancel the agreement in operation. The White House, which because of next year's tax law is in any case at odds with Congress, really has no need to cross swords with it in this matter as well. Second, the United States' NATO allies, as has also become clear at the present foreign ministers meeting in Portugal, and the West European public in general would take it very ill if Washington took this step. Third, stepping over the SALT II limits would have a very serious effect on the relations of the two world powers. It could ultimately lead to a deadlock of the Geneva talks, which are in any case going slowly, and would frustrate the planned USSR-U.S. summit meeting. Fourth, if the agreement fixing the ceiling of the strategic missiles were scrapped, it would probably be the USSR and not the United States that could gain a certain advantage in the deployment of the new intercontinental missiles.

The U.S. specialist press, and nowadays even the daily papers, write more and more frequently about two new and frightening Soviet missile systems, positioned on trucks and trains, which the USSR could quickly increase the number of if no longer limited by a mutual agreement.

Taking all this into consideration, few people expect that the Reagan administration will commit itself to invalidating SALT II, thereby throwing down the gauntlet not only to the USSR but also to domestic and international public opinion.

Of course, there is a different issue: that continued validation is not the only option. For example, one could continue to postpone the decision. But one can also conceive of a temporary solution, such as placing the out-of-date submarine in question in a dry dock but not scrapping it completely. In a word, the temporary, half solution we have had up till now could be turned into a half-temporary quarter solution, at least for the time being.

DEPUTY PREMIER RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT 7 JUNE

LD080117 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI) -- On Friday Deputy Premier Judit Csehak of Hungary returned from a working visit paid to the Soviet Union on the invitation of Petr Demichev, minister of culture and candidate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee.

Judit Csehak, chairwoman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Cultural Cooperation, and her host, the chairman of the Soviet Union, [as received] signed a protocol on the work of the 20th committee session, held in Budapest earlier, and discussed the development of bilateral cultural relations.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister met officials of Soviet cultural life. Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, met Judit Csehak. In the course of the cordial and friendly meeting the parties discussed current cultural and social political issues and opportunities for cooperation.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR WARSAW TALKS ON COOPERATION

LD081216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Jorsecf Marjai has left for Warsaw. The government deputy premier, together with Obodowski, Polisy deputy premier, will review the most important issues of Hungarian-Polish economic and scientific-technological cooperation and will evaluate the work that has been done since the last session.

GASPAR DEPARTS FOR FRG, GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD081037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has left for the FRG. The chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions will be taking part, at the head of a delegation, in the events of the Hungarian Trade Unions' Cultural Days in Rottlinghausen. He will pay a visit to the Mannesmann tube factory and conduct discussions with DGB leaders. From the FRG Sandor Gaspar will go to Geneva for the ILO conference.

7 JUN PROCEEDINGS OF SOLIDARITY TRIAL REPORTED

Michnik Again Expelled

LD071848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] On the next successive day of the trial in Gdansk of Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk a tape was heard on which a warning conversation by two Ministry of Internal Affairs functionaries with Bogdan Lis, in the Heweliusz Hotel in Gdansk on 25 January, was recorded. In the course of this activity, the court was again forced to remove the accused Michnik from the courtroom because of his arrogant behavior, which disrupted court procedure. The accused Lis confirmed the circumstances in which the conversation took place. A functionary who took part in the conversation also gave evidence.

In view of a lawyers' submission, the court decided that the tapes on which the course of the trial is being recorded can be heard tomorrow, but the trial will resume on 10 June.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2200 GMT on 7 June adds the following: "The proposal by the accused Bogdan Lis that the hearing of the case be postponed, in view of the presence in the courtroom of only one of his three defense lawyers, was rejected."]

Prosecution Evidence 'Rigged'

AU071529 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, June 7 (AFP) -- Solidarity activist Adam Michnik was again expelled from the courtroom here today as controversial incriminating evidence was heard against him and two other key figures in the outlawed Polish trade union.

Judge Kryzysztow Zieniuk ordered Mr. Michnik out for "disrupting the proceedings" after he asked that the volume of a tape recording incriminating him and fellow Solidarity activists Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Bogdan Lis be turned up. Mr. Michnik was removed for one hour, the third time since the trial opened May 23 amid defense charges that the prosecution was "ignoring the most elementary rules of the Penal Code."

The tape recording, which could barely be heard, was made January 25 during a meeting in a Gdansk apartment between Mr. Lis and two members of the security police.

The two police officers, who took the stand at the request of the accused, said that Mr. Lis had confessed to them that he and Mr. Michnik had "prepared the February 28 strike" against food price rises.

But Mr. Lis said the tape had been rigged by the security police, who had contacted him to discuss "the restoration of trade union pluralism." He added that he had met the two police officers for two hours with the prior blessing of Mr. Walesa.

Sources close to the defense said the recording presented by a police expert was 55 minutes long and that this suggested that it had been rigged.

At the request of the defense, the court agreed that new experts be called to examine the tape. It also said the accused and their lawyers would be able to hear it this weekend.

Meanwhile Mr Walesa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that the trial of his key aides was "a fabrication, based on no evidence." The Solidarity chief was to have testified Tuesday but failed to do so due to illness. He said however that he was prepared to testify Monday, when the trial resumes, if summoned. The verdict is expected next week.

WALESA EXPLAINS HOW ALLEGED MURDER PLOT THWARTED

PM070929 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 1-7 Jun 85 p 107

[Sylvie Bonin report: "Walesa: This Is How They Tried To Kill Me"]

[Text] At the beginning of May, ex-convict Jozef Hieronim Szczepanski revealed that he had been hired "by a clandestine organization" to kill Lech Walesa. Szczepanski, who was sentenced to 11 months' imprisonment in 1981 for the murder of a policeman, was offered a large sum of money and a passport to leave Poland. Officially because of his wife's state of health, he began to be granted leave in which to plan the murder. But he preferred to go and tell everything to the man he was to kill.

Lech Walesa himself told me how he thwarted the plot: "I cannot yet give a final version of the facts because new elements continue to be added. But Szczepanski must be ruled out as an executioner. He is rather a scapegoat." And he gave a detailed account of the affair:

"Mr Szczepanski came to my house on 6 May. One of my friends received him because I was busy. He listened to him and asked him to come back with a written account, on the grounds that if he was not serious he would not bother. But he came back, and I met him one day outside my house. I asked him in and gave him tea. As I listened to him I thought of three possible options: he is a persistent man but not to be taken seriously; he is a persistent man but it is a provocation; he is telling the truth. I then had an idea. Thinking that he might be dangerous -- he might have had a grenade -- I went out with him and asked him to get into my car. Since there are always policemen in civilian clothing outside my house, I called one and said to him: 'Come here, here is at last an interesting conversation for you to listen to....' He got into the car, together with a photographer who happened to be there. I asked Szczepanski if I could record him and if he could repeat what he had written to the police. He agreed. I then asked the policeman to question him, since he was a security expert.... He asked around 20 questions. After that it was a police matter.... A legal investigation was started. But if I had told the story myself, they could have said I had made it up. Involving the police made that impossible, especially since I have evidence: a written confession signed by Szczepanski and a recording."

[Bonin] So was it intimidation or a murder attempt?

[Walesa] I do not think it was a case of intimidation. I have already got through that barrier: They can frighten me but not make me back down.

RAKOWSKI BLAMES CHURCH, APATHY FOR DISUNITY

LD091353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1240 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski has stated that "the majority of Poles today wish peace, an entirely normal reaction to the very deep stresses which most of the population does not want to undergo again. [no end quotation marks as received]

In an interview to the Krakow monthly ZDANIE, Rakowski said that "The present situation (in Poland) is very difficult indeed. The West's negative stand and the apathy of a large segment of society constitute a knot hard to disentangle", he said. Some clergymen, he added, "do not create a favorable climate for the strengthening of unity of society", but preach "sermons absolutely contrary to the national interest, glorify national mysticism, stir up animosity towards neighbours, speak of a special mission entrusted to the Poles..."

According to Rakowski, an escape from the political into private life can be noticed among the Poles, which he said indicates their fatigue of politics.

WARSAW ON 6 JUN JARUZELSKI, OPZZ CHAIRMAN TALKS

LD080901 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Next from Radio Polonia in Warsaw a comment by (Jan Jakimowski) on yesterday's meeting between Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and chairman of the national trade union agreement Alfred Miodowicz.

It is small wonder that the conversation was so long and businesslike, as long as is the list of outstanding issues important for the government and the union members. In fact, for all the working people in Poland, the 5.3-million-strong national trade union agreement is in practical terms a spokesman for all employees. This fact led to a proposed amendment to the existing labor legislation saying that the unions represent the interests and act on behalf of all working people. For the time being though the trade union act speaks of representing the interests of union members alone.

The proposed updating of labor legislation was one of the major points on the agenda of the Jaruzelski-Miodowicz meeting. The labor movement has long spoken of the need to change the relevant parliamentary act. The aim is not to introduce cosmetic amendments but to ensure a greater effectiveness of union activity. To bring this about the union must have the right to co-decide and not merely to give opinion on decisions taken by management. In other words, the factory labor organizations are to participate in all decisionmaking pertaining to working conditions, rest opportunities and health protection. It was also suggested that an updated labor legislation give the unions a legislative initiative, which means that they would have the right to propose to drafting [as heard] new legislation or change the existing one in favor of the employee.

Prices and incomes also figured prominently on the agenda of the meeting between the prime minister and the chairman of the national trade union agreement. The unions hold the view that the level of prices cannot be the subject of on-and-off consultations or negotiations. They want (?mechanisms) ensuring that price increases do not bring about the lowering of the purchasing power of the population. Hence in the opinion of the unions it is of paramount importance to decide on the principles of negotiating collective labor agreements. The relevant legislation is currently in the drafting stage and the unions feel they must have a major say on its final shape.

The prime minister and the union chairman tackled also other major problems such as housing and social benefits. They differed somewhat in the assessment of the situation and hence in the proposed decisions. Understandably enough, the prime minister expects the unionists to take into account in their postulates the country's difficult situation and the limited means at the government's disposal. Mr Miodowicz, aware of the union responsibilities, laid more stress on the need to prevent moves which, while leading to an improvement of Poland's economic situation, would bring about lower living standards. But despite minor differences of view the government and the union clearly had the same goal: the country's economic expansion.

Indeed, Mr Miodowicz came up with various proposals on how to improve effectiveness and labor productivity. Prime Minister Jaruzelski said during the meeting that the working out of a lasting and effective mechanism of consultations and rules as regards the interests of various social and professional groups is an important task facing the government and the reborn labor movement. The prices and incomes policy, the size of social benefits, the labor-related size of incomes, should also be the subject of discussion. A partnership-dialogue of the authorities and the unions is part and parcel of the socialist renewal. This, Mr Jaruzelski said, makes it possible to avoid tensions and conflicts and arrive at compromise solutions. Differences of views are a normal thing.

MOKRZYSZCZAK DISCUSSES UPCOMING CC PLENUM

LD091518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, on the "Exactly at Noon" program, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] Interviewer] At the Politburo meeting last Tuesday, the date and the subject of the upcoming 20th Central Committee Plenum were announced. It will be a plenum devoted to intraparty matters. Of course, as usual before a plenum, people are wondering what will be said, and what the deliberations will (?discuss). There are, naturally, a great number of rumors, digressions, and reflections to the effect that the discussions will concern intraorganizational matters only, and that they will concern personnel matters because cadre policy was mentioned. I think this is an opportunity to clarify what this plenum is to be about.

[Mokrzyaszczak] Yes. [laughs] Well, I don't (?conceal) that such opinions and such a discussion may be going on, but we are almost 4 years past the ninth party congress. Our party comprehensively tackled internal matters, including intraorganizational matters, at the seventh plenum; and so, now, practically a year before the 10th congress -- because next year is the statutory date for the congress -- we want to assess the state of our party, in its statistical and numerical class strata expressions. We also, above all, want to concentrate on how the party today is capable of implementing resolutions; how far it consistently -- where and in which aspects -- makes good progress; and where, in preparing for the 10th congress, we need to increase our efforts so that...

[Interviewer, interrupting] The (?title) of the main paper is: Problems of Increasing the Political and Organizational Effectiveness of Party Work. I think, then, in compiling this report you have had to assess how capable the party is of efficient action -- and this is an important matter, particularly after the ninth congress.

[Mokrzyaszczak] Of course. Several very important reports helped us make this assessment. One was material on the course of the accountability campaign, which we had the opportunity to discuss earlier, after it ended. The second was a questionnaire, which we distribute periodically in the party, a very detailed account of our state of membership. Finally, 16 voivodship committees made self-assessments of their work. Some of these self-assessments have already been examined by the Politburo, inviting the echelon leaderships under discussion to the meeting. So, the material on the basis of which the introductory report for discussion was compiled is very extensive. But you have mentioned the subject of increasing the political and organizational effectiveness of party work. We would like to dwell on that effectiveness longer.

[Interviewer] 1985 was to be the year in which the party was to check the consistency of its activity and the implementation of its resolutions.

[Mokrzyszczak] For example, in the report -- and I am also counting here on broad participation in discussion -- we will be considering implementation of the resolution of our party's ninth plenum, the process of responding to letters and complaints from citizens.

[Interviewer] Yes, it is a characteristic element in successive Politburo meetings that the Politburo analyzes the implementation of resolutions of individual plenary sessions of the Central Committee. From the last communique, as far as I can see, assessments of implementation of the ninth plenum resolution on responding to complaints and signals from citizens seem to be much higher and much more restrained, or perhaps I should say less optimistic, as they relate to the resolution of the 13th plenum on the party's cadre policy principles.

[Mokrzyszczak] At the last Politburo meeting, as the communique reports in any case, we discussed how far we have gotten with the implementation of the 13th plenum resolution concerning the principles of the party's cadre policy. One can say the Politburo made the assessment that, well, we have taken a few steps forward, but we have at least a dozen or so steps to go. We envisage a report on this at the plenum, which will acquaint Central Committee members with particular elements of implementation of that resolution.

[Interviewer] From my vantage point, as a journalist and party member, I can share certain optimistic reflections: Namely, I notice that party meetings generally take place on a regular basis, and that what was at one time, the Achilles heel of the work of many party organizations, the so-called ideological or training meetings, have come closer to problems that interest work forces. These meetings are mostly open meetings and not badly attended at all. I have also noticed that, in many organizations which I have visited, and in mine as well, more attention is paid to such prosaic matters as the collection of party dues, for instance, and that internally the party seems to have disciplined itself. Of course, I understand that one can't generalize for the whole party on the basis of a few examples, but how do you see it from your office?

[Mokrzyszczak] It isn't important how it looks from my office, for from every office the way something looks is very superficial and removed from life, so in my case I will answer on the basis of my personal participation in our party meetings and in the party echelons I have visited -- and I try to be there often, in accordance with the way the whole leadership regards that matter.

So, what you have said is entirely true. There is distinct progress in the statutory organizational requirements for the operation of basic party cells. But this is a statistical-organizational matter, I would say, and things are considerably better here. It is more difficult [word indistinct], but we also note progress in the substantive sphere. But it is also true that we had to build up the lecturing aktiv practically from scratch.

There is a field in the party's organizational affairs where things are not going too well: namely, individual party tasks. We have never had great success here. Perhaps it's time, then, to look for a new formula. If we have no success with the implementation of individual tasks, then maybe let's prescribe these tasks -- in fact, it is life which prescribes these tasks, but we (?formulate them) -- not to a single party member, but to a group of those party members. Maybe we will get better results then, more effective action. I think we will also be discussing this subject during the plenary deliberations. But I would like to express one wish in reference to the previous question. Observing the energetic activity by party journalists, I dream of every party journalist being a party lecturer as well.

RAKOWSKI, MINISTER EXPLAIN EDUCATION BILL

LD071924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] An important stage of the work of amending the Higher Education Law has come to an end. Discussion of the subject was begun in January by the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers. Following 4 months of consultation with academics the draft will be submitted to the Sejm soon:

[Unidentified Reporter] Today the rectors of all the higher educational establishments and representatives of the administrations of a series of ministries were invited to the office of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was hosted by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Professor Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science and higher education. The latter briefed those present on the most important features of the final draft of the amendments. He emphasized particularly forcibly that it is no one's intention to set up a new legal act that would depart from self-management of higher educational establishments. The amendments place no restrictions on self-management within the framework of the law in force in Poland. The point is for higher education to be a genuine mainspring of the social and scientific development of the state, and for the real academic values and traditions to be protected properly. The proposed amendments also aim at filling the gaps in the law currently in force. Minister Miskiewicz stressed that a significant number of academics, acting out of a concern for the future of the state, had called for just modifications.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON SUPPLIES, INVESTMENTS

AU061551 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 4 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 3 June the Government Presidium studied information on the supply of durables to the population and on the performance of service centers. The necessary postcontrol instructions in this regard have been presented by the Supreme Chamber of Control to the ministers of domestic trade and services and of iron, steel, and engineering.

The Government Presidium noted that despite increasing production of industrial products and despite imports, the demand for these products can be met only in part. The standards and quality of services continue to be questioned by the population, but these standards and quality are to a great extent determined by improvements in the flow of spare parts and by modernization of the machines and equipment used by service enterprises.

In 1984 some 62 central investments were completed. Overall investment expenditures amounted to about Zl35.9 billion, and 92.3 percent of investment tasks were implemented. However, delays continue to occur at many construction sites, which means that the deadlines for commissioning new investments may not be kept. The basic reasons for these delays are shortages of materials, equipment, and spare parts. The supply of domestic and foreign machines and equipment has also been delayed. At present, four investment projects are being implemented in the PPR in cooperation with CEMA countries.

The 1985 Central Annual Plan provides for the implementation of 62 central investment projects, of which 21 will be completed under government orders.

The Government Presidium examined the draft decree of the Council of Ministers on the division of investments and on the range, principles, and procedures concerning their deployment.

FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO CONCLUDES VISIT

Ceaurescu Proposes Toast

AU071421 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceaurescu at dinner given in honor of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council on 5 June 1985]

[Text] President and Mrs Koivisto, esteemed guests from the Republic of Finland, comrades and friends:

We take pleasure in extending cordial greetings to you, President and Mrs Koivisto, and to the officials accompanying you, and take pleasure in extending in this connection a warm welcome to Romanian soil.

Old and traditional relations, based on the principles of full equality, esteem, and mutual respect have been established between Romania and Finland. The state visit you are paying to our country demonstrates these good relations and is an expression of our wish to expand them.

The mutual visits and high-level talks held on these occasions have given strong impetus to the multifaceted development of relations between our countries and peoples. We are convinced that, during the visit you have begun today, we will reach new understandings that will lay a more solid, durable, and long lasting basis to Romanian-Finnish cooperation in economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of activity of mutual interest, and will further strengthen friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. We believe that both Romania and Finland have great possibilities for increasing cooperation and economic exchanges, and we consider that it is fully in keeping with the interests of our countries and peoples to ensure -- through joint efforts -- a broader utilization of these possibilities.

We are glad that, during your visit to Romania, you will have the opportunity to learn directly of some of the concerns and achievements of our people who, free and complete masters of their destinies, are acting in close unity to establish the comprehensively developed socialist society on the soil of their homeland and to achieve the socio-economic development of the country, and the continuous elevation of its material and cultural level of civilization.

We believe that under the current extremely serious and complex international circumstances the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to achieve disarmament, and to defend peace. Now it is more than ever necessary for all the countries of the world, regardless of their social and political system, to cooperate more closely to halt the dangerous course of events towards a new world war, which, under the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a nuclear war and would destroy the conditions of life itself on our planet. The interests of peace and of saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe must be placed above any differences of ideology or system.

As is well known, the results of the first round of USSR-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva were not up to the expectations of peoples; moreover, during the proceedings of these negotiations, we witnessed new nuclear tests and the deployment of new nuclear weapons on our continent. That is why we believe that within the new round of negotiations -- which started recently -- all efforts should be made and both sides should act with a high sense of responsibility in order to achieve appropriate agreements on the issue of nuclear and space weapons.

We have spoken and are speaking out for a halt -- by both sides -- in deploying new nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world for the duration of the negotiations. In this respect, we attach particular importance to the Soviet initiatives and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statements on establishing a unilateral moratorium up to fall of this year, as well as the more recent proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee regarding the halting of any nuclear experiments for the duration of negotiations. We believe that it is necessary for the United States to also react in an appropriate way so that deploying nuclear weapons and experimenting with these weapons may be halted as soon as possible.

We believe that all European countries, particularly the countries belonging to the two military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- must act more resolutely and with more responsibility for their peoples, for Europe, and for life itself on our planet! They must meet, talk, and contribute -- in one way or another -- to the successful development of the Geneva negotiations and to achieving appropriate agreements that can lead to halting the deployment of missiles and any actions toward developing nuclear weapons and militarizing outer space.

At the same time, we believe that the activity of the Geneva conference for disarmament, of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament, of the Vienna negotiations on reducing weapons and troops in Central Europe, as well as the activity of other bodies and international conferences must be increased.

European countries and peoples have acquired good experience in this respect -- that of the security and cooperation meeting that took place in the capital of your country, Helsinki, 10 years ago. This conference -- set up as a result of the socialist countries' initiatives in Bucharest in 1966 -- opened up the possibility of developing new relations, based on full equality and respect for the social system of each country. The 10th anniversary of this conference must lead to intensification of the United struggle of all European peoples for disarmament and for a united Europe of peace and cooperation, without missiles and without any nuclear weapons!

Romania is consistently acting to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness, without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. We hail and support Finland's proposal on setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and the efforts made to achieve such zones in other parts of the world.

We consistently speak out for renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations and for solving all conflicts and contentious problems by political means, solely through negotiations.

We are also concerned about the deterioration of the international economic situation, which in a concrete way affects all countries of the world, particularly the developing countries. We believe that everything must be done to reach, as soon as possible, real negotiations between developing and developed countries within the United Nations in order to find overall, equitable solutions to the problem of foreign debt -- which increasingly burdens developing countries -- and to establish a new international economic order. We advocate the formation of a summit conference of developing countries to debate the complex problems of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, to establish new measures of cooperation among them, and to establish a common negotiating strategy with developed countries.

The realities increasingly demonstrate that the active and equal participation of all countries is required, regardless of size or sociopolitical system, to find just and durable solutions to the serious and complex problems confronting mankind.

We believe that the role of the United Nations and of the other international bodies in finding democratic solutions to all problems of our times and in ensuring peace must be increased.

I take pleasure in highlighting -- on this occasion, too -- the good cooperation between our countries and peoples within the United Nations, as well as within the CSCE and other international conferences devoted to disarmament and peace. I express my belief that, in future, too, Romania and Finland will actively cooperate to make their contribution to the triumph of reason, disarmament, peace, and cooperation throughout the world.

I am convinced that your visit is a new important event in developing comprehensive Romanian-Finnish relations and I wish to raise a toast:

To your health President and Mrs Koivisto;

To further developing friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples;

To the progress and well-being of the friendly Finnish people;

To peace throughout the world;

To the health of all of you! (applause)

Leaders Conclude Talks

AU071810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu met again, in Bucharest, on the morning of June 7, with the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, and Mme. Tellervo Koivisto.

In this format, the two presidents expressed full satisfaction for the talks conducted in the Romanian capital city over the last few days, which emphasized, through their results, the productive character of the Romanian-Finnish summit meetings, that went down each time as moments of paramount significance in the development of the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Finland. The firm belief was expressed that the visit would give an ever stronger impetus to the growth of the Romanian-Finnish ties on a political, economic and technical-scientific plane, as well as in other areas, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of detente, security, collaboration and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Moreover, Romania's and Finland's resolve was reiterated to cooperate more actively in the international arena, in the struggle for disarmament and peace, for a climate of understanding and broad collaboration among nations.

President Mauno Koivisto addressed once again keen thanks for the invitation and the opportunity to pay the visit, for the hospitality extended to him throughout his stay in Romania.

The two heads of state decided to further the Romanian-Finnish summit dialogue, showing that it had played and was playing a decisive role in the continual deepening of the friendship between the two countries and peoples, in taking the Romanian-Finnish ties of collaboration and cooperation on to a higher level.

The talks proceeded in the same cordial atmosphere, of mutual understanding and consideration, which characterized the visit the president of the Republic of Finland paid to Romania.

On Friday morning, the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, and his wife, Tellervo Koivisto, accompanied by the other Finnish officials, paid a visit to Bucharest's village and folk art museum. At the end of the visit, the president of the Republic of Finland signed in the visitors' book.

Koivisto Departs 7 June

AU071025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES June/7/1985 -- The three-day official visit of state President Mauno Koivisto of Finland and Mme Tellervo Koivisto paid to Romania over June 5-7 concluded on Friday.

Upon departure at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport, the distinguished guests were warmly greeted by the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu, by other Romanian officials.

The presidential aircraft took off at 1130, local time.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO PAPANDREOU

AU071428 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement -- PASOK -- and prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Athens:

The election victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement -- PASOK -- gives me the pleasant opportunity of conveying to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm greetings and best wishes for health and success, prosperity, and progress to the friendly Hellenic people.

The success attained by PASOK during the elections represents an important victory for the democratic forces of Greece and opens up a new stage in the struggle to implement the Hellenic people's ideals of peace, socioeconomic development, independence, and progress.

I recall, with great pleasure, the meetings and talks we had together and I am convinced that the fruitful Romanian-Hellenic dialogue will continue in future, too, and the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will further develop.

I express my belief that, our countries will continue to cooperate more fruitfully to promote a climate of confidence and cooperation among countries, to halt the arms race, to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to establish peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, as well as to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

ALBANIAN ATHLETES APPLY FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM

LD071454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade -- ATA carried a ZERI I POPULLIT article on 5 June in connection with the disappearance of two Albanian athletes in the SFRY. TANJUG has inquired into this case and has learned the following facts:

On its way home from the European weight-lifting championship in the PPR, the Albanian national team travelled through Titograd on 28 May this year, and on that occasion reported the disappearance of two of its athletes. After a certain period of time, two members of the Albanian national team, Kondo Aleksandar, born 1960, and Djelaj Suknichi, born 1961, reported to the Yugoslav authorities and applied for political asylum.

At the two athletes' request, they were given the opportunity to contact the high commissioner for refugees, in keeping with the convention and protocol on refugees. The SFRY is one of its signatories.

When informed that the two members of the Albanian national team had applied for political asylum, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs informed the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

At the request of the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the high commissioner for refugees in Belgrade arranged a meeting on 6 June this year between two representatives of the embassy and the Albanian citizens concerned. On this occasion A. Kondo and Dj. Suknichi refused the Albanian Embassy representatives' request that they return to Albania, stating that they adhered to their freely made decision to apply for political asylum.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS EGYPT 8-9 JUNEArrival Statement

LD081545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Our visit to Egypt represents a normal continuation of the dialogue between our two friendly and nonaligned countries both on bilateral relations and on international issues of mutual interest. We have brought to Cairo a verbal message from the president of the SFRY Presidency to the Egyptian president that also represents a continuity of our consultations and exchange of views.

This was stated in Cairo today by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, immediately on his arrival on a 2-day official visit to Egypt. I am convinced that this visit, too, will contribute to further development of cooperation between Egypt and the SFRY and to an even better understanding between our two countries, Dizdarevic said.

Replying to journalists' questions on the Yugoslav stand in connection with the latest events in the Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian population, Dizdarevic said: "Yugoslavia feels revulsion over the latest massacre of the innocent Palestinian population in the camps in Lebanon. For decades the Palestinians have been waging a super-human struggle, and they are paying too high a price, and only because they want to fulfill their basic rights."

Meets Counterpart for Talks

LD081958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Egyptian talks between the delegations of the two countries, led by their foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, began in Cairo tonight. As expected, attention focused on the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue. Both sides agreed that the Palestinian issue is at the heart of the crisis in the Middle East and that unless it is solved there can be no solution for the crisis in that area.

The Egyptian and Yugoslav delegations also exchanged views on the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement signed in Amman on 11 February this year. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid briefed his Yugoslav guests on the Egyptians' latest contacts with the Palestinians and the Jordanians, as well as on the possibilities for implementing the Amman agreement. As the first step, Cairo authorities support U.S. dialogue with a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, to be followed by direct contacts with Israel.

The Yugoslav-Egyptian talks were resumed tonight during the working dinner given in honor of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Members of the Egyptian Government, especially those from economic departments, attended the dinner, which means that promotion of economic relations between the two countries was among the topics discussed.

Both sides expressed readiness for further development of economic relations because, as they said, there are both possibilities and a need for that. They particularly insisted on the so-called higher forms of cooperation, such as joint investments and the transfer of technology. They also mentioned concrete projects in which Yugoslav organizations could take part, such as the construction of tourist villages.

The two ministries noted with satisfaction that last year's foreign trade exchange between Yugoslavia and Egypt achieved a record volume: about \$260 million. However, this is not the most the two countries could do, they stated in the course of tonight's talks.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will be received tomorrow by Egyptian President Mubarak. On that occasion the head of Yugoslav diplomacy will deliver to the Egyptian president the message from Radovan Vlatkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Talks With Mubarak

LD091303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in Cairo today. Dizdarevic is paying a 2-day official visit to Egypt.

During the talks, which lasted nearly 2 hours and which were attended by Jovan Pejcic, deputy federal secretary, and Lazar Zivulj, SFRY ambassador to Egypt, views were exchanged on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian issue, the situation in Africa, and relations between the two friendly nonaligned countries.

When asked to give his impressions of the talks with the Egyptian president, the chief of Yugoslav diplomacy said to journalists, "We assess relations between the two countries in the same way: We both aspire to their progress, and we jointly look for ways of consolidating them." During the talks, Dizdarevic said, "We carried out an extensive analysis of the situation in the Nonaligned Movement."

"We talked about forthcoming activities, whether these concerned international political issues or the movements involved in tackling the hotbeds of crisis, such as the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, southern Africa, and Central America."

All the topics, according to Dizdarevic, were discussed through the prism of preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries due in Angola in September, as well as preparations for the forthcoming summit. "Special attention was devoted to the Middle East crisis and the involvement of our two countries and the movement in general in resolving this crisis, which has been burdening this region and the whole world for decades" he said.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs delivered to President Mubarak a verbal message from Radovan Vljakovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. "The message contains assessments by the SFRY Presidency on questions we discussed today in Cairo. Our relations are such that they need frequent meetings and consultations," Raif Dizdarevic said.

Returns Home

LD092113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade this evening at the end of a 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Egyptian Reportage

For Egyptian reportage on the 2-day Cairo visit by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and delegation, including a meeting with President Husni Mubarak and a report on statements from both sides following consultations, please see the Egypt section of the 10 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PLANINC INTERVIEWED BY NEWSWEEK DURING U.S. VISIT

LD091117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1021 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, June 9 -- Yugoslavs believe that an improvement in the U.S.-Soviet relations is possible, since they have reached the point beyond which there is no go, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc stated in an interview to the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine. She urged the leaders of the two superpowers to renounce rhetorical calls for peace and cooperation and meet as soon as possible to discuss ways to ease tensions.

In the interview given during her last week's visit to the United States, the Yugoslav premier spoke about Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy. The fundamental principles of Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy will remain unchanged, although Yugoslavia will continue to review its political system as part of an active process, said Planinc. At the external level, those principles include independence and non-alignment, and at the internal level equal rights for all the Yugoslav peoples, the federal system and the system of socialist self-management, Planinc said. An open and free debate with the aim of advancing those fundamental principles is currently underway in Yugoslavia, she said.

Speaking about the economic problems facing Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav premier stressed that the Yugoslav economy had, nevertheless, succeeded in "moving away from the lowest point. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Last year Yugoslavia recorded a balance of payments surplus, and such a trend is expected to continue this year, said Milka Planinc.

The economic measures being applied in Yugoslavia cannot be called restrictive, but realistic, said Milka Planinc. "Yugoslavia will keep its feet, like it did when Tito was alive", she stressed.

As for the chief aim of her visit to the United States, Planinc described it in terms of an encouragement of economic exchanges, the acceleration of technology transfer and the examination of the possibilities for re-scheduling Yugoslav debts. This, she said, would encourage economic activity in the country and facilitate the implementation of the Yugoslav economic stabilization programme.

More on Interview

LD091306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0647 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia will survive on its own feet as it managed to do in Tito's time," Milka Planinc said in her interview to NEWSWEEK, when asked whether and to what extent she is concerned about the domestic economic situation, which is characterized by unpopular restrictive measures. The interview, published in today's issue of NEWSWEEK, was granted by Milka Planinc last week during her visit to the United States.

"We realized," the president of the Federal Executive Council said, "that the problem of economic crisis had to be tackled on a long-term basis. There is certainly a degree of dissatisfaction. We have to reckon with this, too. But when a country has to pay its debts out of its gross national product, it is natural that less money remains for domestic consumption. However, we cannot spend what we do not have. These are not restrictive, but realistic measures, otherwise overspending would lead to destabilization. But I believe we are out of the woods. I have faith in the dignity and readiness of Yugoslav people to face this problem and preserve the system in an open manner, without beating about the bush."

Milka Planinc added that Yugoslav economy "took off" from the lowest point, that last year ended with a successful balance of payments, and that this year these trends should be continued, despite some unfavorable results at the beginning of the year.

When asked to what extent Yugoslav economic problems are the result of the malfunctioning of domestic political system and similar difficulties, Milka Planinc said that the whole world is faced with economic crisis today, and added: "I talked with leaders of both developed and underdeveloped countries and they were all faced with economic problems of one kind or another. We are not alone in this respect. We will continue to examine our political and economic system as such an active process requires. But the basic principles of our political philosophy will remain unchanged. Our foreign policy is based on our independence and nonalignment, and our constitutional system is based on equal rights for all the nations in Yugoslavia, and our federative and self-managing system is the basis of our society. We will continue with open and free debates on all the changes aimed at securing the promotion of these basic principles."

Milka Planinc said that she had "very cordial, frank, and direct talks" with President Reagan, that relations with the two countries are good, that the U.S. side expressed readiness to support our economic stabilization program, and that the two countries wish to promote economic cooperation.

In reply to the question of how this is to be achieved, she said that U.S. support for our economic stabilization program can best be manifested through support for our demand for debt rescheduling for a definite period, which would encourage economic activities in the country and facilitate the implementation of the economic stabilization program. She added that the two sides agreed to work on improving our trade balance with the United States, and also on the speedier transfer of technology.

"The aim of my visit was to create a definite framework and a favorable climate for more intensified economic cooperation and for a more direct link-up between our businessmen. I hope that we succeeded in this," the president of the Federal Executive Council said.

"During these talks," the NEWSWEEK journalist noted, "you surely discussed the detente that exists in East-West relations?"

"In Yugoslavia we believe," Milka Planinc answered, "that it is possible to improve U.S.-USSR relations. These relations have reached such a level that it would be impossible to go any lower. Whenever we express concern about peace to either of them, both sides say the same thing: that they want cooperation, that they are both in favor of a summit meeting, and that they both want disarmament. We are worried about this rhetoric. For this reason we believe that it is important that they meet and directly discuss detente."

When asked whether she is taking any message from Washington to Moscow, where she will soon be going, Milka Planinc replied that "she is not traveling to Moscow as a letter-carrier," but she is going there to have talks, as here, and to express Yugoslavia's views on particular problems and to hear what the other side thinks about them.

Replying to the question of how does a woman feel performing a duty that is "considered as that of a man", the president of the Federal Executive Council said: "The late Indira Gandhi gave the best answer to this question during her visit to Yugoslavia. She said: Are not we women human beings, too; don't we belong to the same species? And really, why should we be viewed differently? The people themselves elected me, I did not impose myself on them. I have been politically active for a very long time, since the liberation movement. On my way up to the post of a prime minister I was often the only woman at various levels of leadership. I feel completely at ease in this respect."

Her answer on whether the system of collective leadership ties her down was: "Our system is democratic. Can other presidents make important decisions on their own? Only dictators could do that, and I am not one."

POPIT SPEAKS OUT AGAINST FOREIGN EXCHANGE BILL

AU070905 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 31 May 85 p 2

[Marjan Kos report]

[Excerpts] Maribor, 30 May -- We must provide incentives to those collectives and organizations of associated labor that are capable of pulling the cart out the difficulties in which we have landed. This was said by France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, at talks today in Maribor with representatives of self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations and the leadership of the TAM plant.

He agreed with the opinion of TAM representatives that the proposed foreign exchange bills are unacceptable and that they will reduce exports and production. According to him, a federal employee cannot know what machines are needed by TAM or other associated labor organizations. Such thinking would lead us into a total crisis. Such foreign exchange bills run against the interest of the entire state, and not just Slovenia and Croatia, as some people try to present. The new foreign exchange bills do not make clear who will repay the loans taken. The new foreign exchange legislation is an attempt to reduce matters to an absurd situation and to prove that the self-managing system does not work. Some people used to say that we are all responsible for the present situation, and then later they would say that the system is to blame and the Constitution will also have to be changed. We must ask who is to be blamed for this economic situation. One should not demand personal sanctions, but we should denounce the practices that brought us into the present situation, France Popit stressed.

He also spoke about scientific research and the inclusion of these activities in associated labor.

SUNDIC ON REAGAN'S UPCOMING DECISION ON SALT II

LD072310 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Our foreign political commentary examines fresh tests to which USSR-U.S. relations are being put. The case in point is Reagan's imminent decision concerning the future of the SALT II agreement. Here is Milika Sundic:

The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution that calls for President Reagan and the United States to continue to adhere to the 1979 USSR-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic nuclear arms -- SALT II.

The voting in the Senate came at the time of increased pressure on President Reagan to cancel the SALT II agreement since, as the Pentagon claims, the USSR has never, in fact, abided by the principle and the spirit of the SALT II agreement. The Senate resolution, adopted by a great majority vote, does not impose any obligation on Reagan, but it is reasonable to assume that it will have some effect on his decision expected on Monday. The reason behind the Senate's vote to extend the SALT II agreement is not based on the belief that the USSR has never violated any of the agreement's sections, something which neither the United States can claim, but on the Senate's conviction that by abrogating the agreement, it would accelerate the arms race between the two superpowers and, in all probability, jeopardize the Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles and the demilitarization of space.

On the other hand, the Senate also took into account the fact that a U.S. decision to rescind SALT II could complicate relations between the United States and West European countries, which, but for some exceptions, are against any further escalation of U.S.-USSR military confrontations. The U.S. European allies also have reservations about Reagan's "star wars" and are all, except the FRG, doing their utmost to persuade the U.S. President to give up his space program.

The other day, Moscow warned the Reagan administration that a U.S. decision to rescind SALT II would be interpreted as an open provocation and a threat to world peace. In addition, Moscow has strongly denied U.S. accusations that the USSR has violated the Salt II treaty. The Soviet military experts claim that it was the United States that had violated the treaty by its decision to deploy cruise missiles in Western Europe, which then resulted in the USSR's decision to withdraw from the Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles.

The United States has also been warned that by escalating the arms race into space, it would undermine and contribute to the breakdown of the Geneva negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and demilitarization of space.

If, however, President Reagan chooses to ignore the Senate's resolution and announces on Monday that he approves the proposal by the head of the Pentagon, Mikhail Gorbachev will most probably abandon any idea of a meeting with President Reagan.

Although the U.S. President insists that, for his part, he has done his utmost to bring about a USSR-U.S. summit meeting, Moscow, obviously, does not agree with it. Moscow claims that except for an invitation to meet Gorbachev, Reagan has done nothing to improve the climate in relations between the two superpowers.

The first round of the Geneva negotiations on reducing nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space has not been favorably received either by the Soviet or the U.S. side. The future state of USSR-U.S. relations will to a large extent depend on the outcome of the second round of the negotiations, which started 30 May.

If, however, Reagan decides to cancel SALT II, the escalation of the USSR-U.S. confrontation will be inevitable.

DJORIC CALLS FOR ALBANIAN DEEDS TO MATCH WORDS

LD081201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- The next issue of the SUBNOR weekly 4. JUL carries a commentary that states that the latest statements by Ramiz Alia, the head of the Albanian Worker's Party, and Prime Minister Adil Carcani differ from Tirana's earlier stance and even from some recent pronouncements. There is no alternative to good-neighborly cooperation, the commentary stresses. Here is the text of the commentary by Ljubo Djoric:

Speaking at a recent celebration to mark the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation, Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers' Party, said, among other things: "Despite the irreconcilable ideological and political contradictions between Albania and the SFRY, there are still ways through which relations between the two countries could be normalized." A statement to the same effect was recently made by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania and member of the Central Committee, in Kukes.

Naturally, these two statements are to be welcomed, for, if followed by deeds of the same tenor by the Albanian side then, as far as the SFRY is concerned, there will be no obstacles whatsoever to normalizing relations and to concerted efforts to implement in practice "the policy of good-neighbor relations, which Albania will continue to support," as Carcani announced.

We also fully agree with the Albanian prime minister when he says that "the policy of good-neighborliness, we are convinced, is not only to the advantage of the peoples of the two countries, but in the interest of peace in the region."

Also, as far as Albania and the SFRY's national interests are concerned, as well as peace, stability, and security not only in the Balkans but in the regions of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean Seas and beyond, the policy of good-neighborliness has no alternative.

Therefore, in its relations with Albania, Yugoslavia is consistent in its efforts to develop precisely that kind of bilateral cooperation based on mutual recognition, acceptance of existing differences, and respect for the principles of sovereignty, noninterference, and every nation's right to choose independently the road of its own development.

In the context of this and in view of what Alia and Carcani said, it is not quite clear what motives were behind Carcani's demand that, as a condition to establishing good-neighborly relations, "the Yugoslav leadership should demonstrate realism in its attitude to Albania and Albanians in Kosovo."

As far as our realism towards Tirana is concerned, it has been demonstrated on numerous occasions in practice. As for Albanians in Kosovo, the Yugoslav policy of brotherhood, unity, and equality is totally realistic.

It is up to Tirana to realize this and accept it.

It is therefore also necessary to draw attention to the contradictory tenor of the speech made by Hajredin Celiku, the Albanian minister of industry and mines, in Bajram Curri, in which he again repeated the unacceptable tendency to interfere in our internal affairs.

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS' MEETING

LD071944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Taking part in the discussion at the electoral meeting of the Journalists' Association of Yugoslavia, in Sarajevo, Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed, among other things, that the LC and our society on the whole are interested in seeing the influence on editorial policies increase [as received] and not the influence by individuals and groups in this field, regardless of what quasi self-management cloak they are trying to wrap themselves in. Increased influence and positive results achieved so far do not, however, mean that all the dangers have been eliminated. Unless this process is intensified the opposing tendencies towards interpreting press freedom in a pluralistic way will increasingly gain ground. This is, at the moment our most urgent task, Markovic said. It is necessary to strengthen the influence of social and program councils, to involve the founders, particularly the Socialist Alliance as a front where socialization is to be publicly discussed and secured.

Dragoslav Markovic paid particular attention to the problem of insularity among organizations in the information field. He stressed that if the information media have a special role in society and influence the development of social consciousness, it is, then, vital that it becomes more open in its activity. We are the only country in the world where the work of the party's top body is completely public and open, while, at the same time, none of the forms of self-managing decisionmaking in the information media has ever been made public. However, the information media owe this to the public since the working people in information media deal with important social means.

Speaking about ways to surmount the difficult material situation affecting the information media, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that the problem was aggravated by the lack of unity in the approach to the situation. Some forms of integration with manufacturers of modern technology are at their initial stages. This and a fragmented approach to the whole problem make up lag behind the world in this field.

Concluding his address, Dragoslav Markovic made reference to the current situation in the country and said that, judging by what the information media are reporting, it will take us a long time to overcome our present difficulties. Since, as he put it, giving prominence to the differences, contradictions, and lack of unity will contribute neither to our unity nor the struggle for democratization.

OSIJEK LC CONSIDERS CASE OF LAWYER SEKS

LD071317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Osijek, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Osijek Municipal LC Committee Presidium has endorsed the findings of a commission of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the SR of Croatia Assembly, which established the causes of the situation in which Vladimir Seks, the Osijek lawyer, instead of being sent to serve a valid sentence of imprisonment imposed on him for nationalist outbursts in public places, was able to appear at the well-known "trial of the six" in Belgrade as counsel for the defense on behalf of the main defendant.

At its session last night the municipal committee presidium fully endorsed the assembly commission's view that the judiciary organs made a major mistake when they allowed the "Seks case" to continue for an impermissibly long period of time, to be precise, 3 years and 10 months -- from 14 April 1981, when criminal proceedings were instituted against him for nationalist excesses, to 13 February 1985, when he started serving the sentence.

It was stressed that all the necessary conditions have been met in order to put into effect the sentence of 8 months' imprisonment, which became valid on 22 April 1983. However, Seks resorted to legal tricks that deceived individuals in the judiciary bodies. The impermissibly long delay enabled this lawyer, who was dismissed as far back as 1971 from the post of district deputy public prosecutor because of his nationalist behavior, to defend the main defendant at the "trial of the six" in Belgrade instead of serving his own sentence.

The Osijek Municipal LC Committee Presidium is unanimous in concluding that this case constitutes a serious warning that political action should also be resorted to in order to prevent individuals of this kind from being active in the judiciary bodies. It is also a lesson for the Croatia Chamber of Barristers.

The municipal committee presidium concluded that the "Seks case and other material on the undesirable activity of individuals in the judiciary bodies should be discussed in the LC basic organizations in the judiciary bodies. During this discussion communists will make a political assessment of the situation in their own areas and establish the political responsibility of individuals. Then the Osijek Municipal LC Committee Presidium will again consider all the material concerned and announce its views on the political responsibility of individuals and on measures aimed at improving the work of the judiciary. Bodies of the Osijek Municipal Assembly and the Osijek Community of Municipalities Assembly will also take part in this activity.

Since the mistakes in the work of the judiciary bodies are not characteristics of Osijek alone, this was deemed to be an opportunity to eliminate all the subjective shortcomings in the institutions of the judiciary and to improve the efficiency of the judiciary bodies on a wider scale.

JEDINSTVO CITED ON KOSOVO CADRE POLICY

LD081927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Pristina, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- During a discussion that preceded the adoption of the SAWPY Federal Conference stance on the realization of the political platform on Kosovo, it was stated that cadre solutions in the field of culture and education in this province are inappropriate from the viewpoint of the realization of national equality.

It was noted, inter alia, that almost all the managerial positions in this field have for many years been reserved for the Albanians. The public has not been apprised of any meeting in Kosovo at which an extensive discussion about this was held in order to assess the real situation and its causes and consequences, Anka Cvijanovic writes in today's issue of JEDINSTVO, giving as the latest example the provincial national and university library whose head has for more than a decade been an Albanian and who has now been reelected.

Out of the 10 most important provincial institutions, the article adds, nine have Albanians as directors and one a Serb. More precisely, Albanians are directors of the provincial library, the provincial theatre, Kosovo-Film, Kosovo Archives, the Museum of the Revolution, the Provincial Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, the Provincial Institute for the Protection of Nature, the newly-established Provincial Institute for Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries, and the art gallery, while a Serb is the director of Kosovo Museum. Apart from this, also of provincial character are the Sota Folk Ensemble, the Kolegijum Kantorum Choir, and the symphonic orchestra of Pristina radio and television, the directors of which are Albanians, and the provincial cultural and propaganda center whose director is a Serb.

The post of director of the Provincial Committee for Education, Science, and Culture has been given several times to an Albanian and for nearly 2 years now all the influential posts in this committee were taken by Albanians. An Albanian is also the secretary of the self-managing interest community for education. Albanians also hold the posts of president of the Provincial Council of Kosovo and directors of the Provincial Institute for the Promotion of Education and of the Institute for the Publishing of Textbooks.

A similar situation is found in both Pristina and all Kosovo municipalities, even in the ones where, considering the national structure of the population, one would expect otherwise.

Contrary to this, it is characteristic JEDINSTVO states, that in the field of agriculture, for instance, the president of the Provincial Committee for Agriculture, the president of the association for agriculture of the chamber of commerce, and the president of the Agrokosovo administrative committee are of Serb or Montenegrin nationality. For this reason, it is perhaps better to talk about defectiveness in carrying out cadre policy in concrete fields and even to point to a presupposition that not enough attention has been devoted to the national equality of the members of all nations and nationalities, which surely is necessary in view of the situation that exists in culture and education. But culture and education are, together with information and science, the fields that create and orient awareness in the most direct manner. For this reason, they are in the foreground whenever activities and tasks aimed at stabilizing the political situation in Kosovo are examined.